New-York



Tribune.

PART II. PAGES 11 TO 14.

EFFECT OF CHICAGO'S CALL FOR FUNDS.

SHIPMENTS OF \$2,500,600 TO THE EXPOSITION CITY IN TWO DAYS-COMMENTS ON PRESI-DENT CLEVELAND'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Speculative sentiment was influenced temporarily by the announcement of President Cleveland that he intended to call an extraordinary session of Congress early in September to consider financial subjects. Stocks advanced sharply in the morning on the assumption that the calling together of Congress would mean that a majority had been found in favor of the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. Bank presidents and bankcommended the declaration of the President in a perfunctory manner, but underneath surface comments ran the acknowledgment that the outgiving at Washington had effected no change in the situation. The news of the day continued in the main to be of the same discouraging character to which Wall Street and the country generally is becoming accustomed.

The intentions of Mr. Cleveland respecting the calling of an extra session of Congress have been generally known. The only new feature of his tatement was the assurance given that Congress would be convened in September instead of October, the month commonly accepted as the time, and might be assembled even earlier. The President's statement was an official recognition of the serious nature of the business crisis, and some persons think that if a call is now issued for a ession earlier than September it will have the effect of indicating the belief of the Chief Executive of the Nation that the situation has grown even more critical. Whether the President's words will do more harm than good is a matter of dispute, although the bulls in stocks, who seemed on Monday to be so confident of some step by the Administration, were able to make a little speculative "turn" by their utterance.

NOT CLEAR SAILING YET.

When not talking to be quoted in newspapers, bankers are by no means unanimous in their opinion as to the prospect of an early repeal of the Silver Purchase law. Even if the anti-silver men are strong enough to effect the repeal ulti mately, a bitter contest is expected from the silver advocates. Many persons express the fear that the law can be wiped out only in exchange for legislation on silver which may renew doubt and uncertainty. The question of the tax on note issues of State banks looms up as an unsettling factor, especially as it has been frequently reported that Mr. Cleveland is willing to assent to a repeal of the law in order to secure Democratic support for the wiping out of the Sherman law. It is also doubted that Mr. Cleveland will be able to secure assistance from doubtful members in his ideas of silver legislation if he attempts to confine the extra session of Congress to a consideration of financial measures alone. The tariff demands treatment, and there are numerous lusty Democratic Congressmen who are itching to wield the axe in that direction. While, therefore, a sanguine view of the prospect of a reform in silver legislation is greeted as a gain, satisfaction among bankers is alloyed by dread of disturbing tariff controversies. Some persons discussing the subject, expressed the regret that when he had decided to make a public announcement respecting the extra session Mr. Cleveland had not more definitely stated his views as to proper remedial measures instead of veiling his allusions to the Silver Purchase law in general terms.

TWO FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The favorable incident of yesterday was the elight reduction in sterling exchange quotations. There may be a shipment of \$300,000 gold tomorrow by Baring, Magoun & Co., but for izn yesterday, and this, rather than any inherent weakness of the exchange market, caused the easier rates. The break in wheat prices and the increased purchases for export are said by bankers to be a more encouraging feature of the situation than the President's declaration. "It is the one rift in the cloud," was the way a prominent bank president expressed it. But it is by no means certain that the larger grain export movement will reach proportions sufficient to offset the heavy adverse trade balance against this country and the finarcial community is loath to accept the cessation of gold shipments as more than temporary.

Although relieved for the moment of the drain caused by the foreign demand for gold, the city banks are beginning seriously to feel the heavy demand for currency made by the banks of Chicago required to meet the banking crisis in that city. The shipment of funds to Chicago began to day the shipments were over \$1,000,000, and already in hand, pay it in full. yesterday it is estimated that at least \$1,500,000 demand has already forced the local banks to call loans on securities, and call money at the Stock Exchange was in sharp demand yesterday at 6 cooper core. Bankers say that a rise in rates is in
force out. Bankers say that a rise in rates is in
force, only \$50,000. Bankers say that a rise in rates is inevitable unless the out-of-town call for cash subsides. Advices from Chicago told of a severe strain on the banks there in consequence of the "runs" started by timid depositors on half a dozen of the city's financial institutions. No prospect was apparent at the close of business of an early cessation of the "runs." The situation was aggravated by the announcement of failure of a savings bank in Ohio and of a State bank in Wisconsin, the assignment of the Grant Locomotive Works near Chicago and commercial suspensions in Philadelphia and elsewhere. The acute development of frouble elsewhere is regretted by New-York bankers, who are nervous lest the reaction upon this city in the way of high money rates may increase the pressure already felt here. A SHORT-LIVED " RULL" MOVEMENT.

boom' generally in the morning hours yesterday. With few exceptions last prices were at or near the lowest points of the day. The early demand came entirely from traders who were "short," and when their purchases ceased the market began to slip away. James R. Keene was credited with attempting to inspire a substantial advance, but the bears were not sure that he was gratified with his success. Louisville and Nashville sold up to 65 3-8, but ended at 64 3-4. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rose to 25 1-2 and closed at 25 1-8. Union Pacific sold from 29 to 28 1-2. Lake Shore rushed up to 123 3-4, but then drop ped to 121 3-4. These were the only important stocks that held net gains over Monday. souri Pacific advanced from 35 1-4 to 36 1-4, but ended at 34 1-4. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul sold form 68 7-8 to 67 3-4a68. Rock Island de-Paul sold form 68 7-8 to 67 3-4a68. Rock Island declined from 72 3-4a73 to 71 3-4, Chicago, Burlington and Quinep from 86 5-8 to 85 5-8a85 3-4, and Chicago and Northwestern from 105 1-4 to 104a104 1-2. Chicago Gas rose from 68 1-2 to 69 5-8, but later sold at 67 1-4a67 3-8. American Sugar Refining advanced on the expectation of the usual dividends from 88 to 88 7-8, but subsequently declined to 87a87 1-2. The directors met and declared the usual dividend of 3 per cent on the common and 1 3-4 per cent on the preferred stock for the quarter. There had been some discussion as to the probable course of the board, some persons contending that in view of the financial situation and the doubts concerning tariff legislation, a conservative policy would have dictated some reduction in the regular rate. General Electric seld up to 72 3-4 from 71 1-2 Monday night, but the price subsequently went to 70 7-8a71 1-2. Western Union Telegraph rose from 82 5-8 to 83 5-8, but closed at 82. New-Yark and New-England sold from 23 3-8 to 22. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western early brought

MONEY GROWING DEARER, 139 5-8a140, but ended at 139 1-8. Reading ranged from 18a18 5-8 to 17 3-8a17 1-2. NO CORDAGE STATEMENT READ'

> At the office of the National Cordage lompany it was announced yesterday that the satement for which the public has been waiting so long would not be finished for ten days. When it is completed it will be filed with Chancelle McGill,

All of the creditors of the popular backing firm All of the creditors of the popular basing man of Henry Allen & Co. have agreed to the terms of settlement that have been propose by the firm except one house, to which Henr Allen & Co. are indebted in the sum of \$16,600. If he terms of the settlement are 50 per cet in eash and the balance in notes. Until all d the creditors accept the terms, the firm canno return to the Stock Exchange. If this one firm persists in holding out, there will be nothing let for Allen & Co. to do but to go out of business

SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON INCHARGE. MANY DEPOSITORS GATHER ABOUT THE CANAL

STREET BANK.

The Canal Street Bank, which good its yesterday morning, is in charge of the state Superin-tendent of Banks, Charles M. Presten. Mr. Prestor opinion as to the bank's condition until this had been made. A large cowd of despondent depositors who are mostly Russians and Poles, was around the doors of the bank all day yesterday, clamoring for

liquidation. Deposites will be paid in full." The other read :

"This bank is cosed and in possession of the superintendent of Buks. CHARLES M. PRESTON,

John M. Crane, resident of the Shoe and Leather by refusing furthe to act as its Clearing House agent, said yesteray: "For some time I have urged Mr. Rasines to gointo voluntary liquidation. I have known for a cosiderable time that his bank was losing money, an would consequently have to close its doors before long, and I told him it would be much better for him voluntarily to close the bank than to suffer be disgrace of a failure. He came to see me on Norday afternoon, and I again urged him to go into voluntary liquidation. He called a meeting of the lirectors Monday afternoon, and they passed the rescutions which closed the bank's doors. In my opinior the bank has been run in a strictly manne, and I think the depositors will be pald in full. The stockholders will probably lose

unts, and the deposits have decreased lately from \$606,000 to \$420,000. Owing to hard time tions. The indebtedness to the Shoe and Leather Bank amounts to about \$40,000. Last March the Canal street Bank had a surplus of \$8,561 36, but since hen this has been lost, together with an ad-

A new company had been formed with abo \$300,000 subscribed capital with which to reorganize the bank and to open it in new quarters in Broad was near Canal-st, but the turn of affairs will stop any proceedings in this direction.

THEY SANK UNDER THE HEAVY RENTAL. A heavy rent, costly alterations and little business loase, at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st., to closfor the first year's rent, \$18,000 the following year. with an increase of \$2,000 the next. Improvements costing \$30,000 were made by James H. Hall, a conthe butcher, is a creditor for \$6,000, and there are \$52,000, and the as ets do not amount to me bankers generally doubt that there will be any \$4,000. The creditors' committee held a conference further exports this week. There is a disposi-tion to wait to see if there may not be more com-tion to wait to see if there may not be more comtion to wait to see if there may not be more com-mercial drafts offering on account of the increased prictor of the hotel L. R. Kerr, however, refused to

they are able. It is estimated that they have lost in the Putnam House over \$60,000. They are at present the managers of the New-Amsterdam Hotel, of which W. & J. sleane are the owners. The attorney who represents the creditors is Charles A. Hess, of the firm of Hess, Townseld & McClelland.

THE SCHEDULES OF FRASTUS WIMAN.

The schedule of the l'abilities of Erastus Wiman was filed yesterday with the clerk of the Richmond County Court. The direct liabilities were placed at \$591,000, which includes an indebtedness to R. G. National Bank, #30,000; Central National Pank, \$10,000, and Ladenburg. Thaliman & Co., \$10,000, nearly all secured by collateral.

The contingent liabilities are \$315,000, which includes an inforsement for the Electric Power Com-pany of \$135,000, and over \$100,000 on individual some time ago to David Bennett King, assignee, as tingent liabilities, practically represent assets, which, when realized upon, it is expected will large reduce the direct indebtedness, and, with the security

The assets included in the schedule are said to be in money was sent to the Exposition City. The | nominally worth \$000,000, but as the amount turned

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN. The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of the B. Goodman Manufacturing Company, whose factory is at Bridgeport, Conn., on an attachsaid to be a clothing dealer at Marquette, Mich., and brother-in-law of L. Roth-child, the president of the company. The attachment is said to be the result of a difference about money matters between Rothsestablished the business many years ago and was looked upon in the trade as the principal owner of the concern, and has always stood well. He incorporated the business in 1885 under Connecticut laws with a capital stock of \$75,000, which was said to be paid in. The business for the last year, it is said that the company has enough assets to pay all the creditors in fall and to leave considerable surplus for the stockholders. The liabilities are reported to be about \$63,000 and assets nominally about \$119,000.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for \$3,610 against Charles Scale & Co., a corporation, dealers in diamonds and Jewelry at No. 907 Broadway, in favor of Peter C. De Wolf, The Sheriff has also received a writ of replevin for \$2,618 in favor of Charles Cotter. Mr. Scale made an assignment a week ago.

HEARING ON A TUNNEL SCHEME.

men yesterday fixing June 19 at 2 p. m. for a public hearing before the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on the application of the New-York and New-Jersey Terminal Railroad Company for permission to lay its tracks in a tunnel under Fourteenth-st., connecting from Fourteenth-st, under Hudson-st, to Chambers, thence to the junction of Wall and Broad sts. and under broad-st, to the East River. The top of the tunnel is to be 100 feet below the street surface. This application was offered a year ago, but no action was taken on it until yesterday.

AS A CHECK ON BICYCLE RIDERS.

Alderman Rogers offered a resolution in the Common Council yesterday intended to decrease the num-ber of casualties resulting from reckless bleyele rid-ing. It limits the speed of bicycles within the city boundaries to eight miles an hour; no more than must be visible at least 200 feet away at night. At

BORDEN TRAGEDY REVIEWED

MR. MCODY OPENS THE CASE FOR THE

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO PROVE JURY TO VIEW THE SCENE (F THE DOUBLE MURDER AT FALL RIVER.

Borden was fairly started here to-day, the jury having been completed yesterday. Mr. Mody made an at-

At 8:55 o'clock this morning Miss Lorden and t jury were in their seats in the courtroom, and counsel State Detectives Seaver and Shaw sat near the coun counsel on that side. The jury heard the indictments stepped to the railing and opened the Government's case. He said, among other things, that on August these people. It was his purpose, added the speaker to present the story of the crime in the easies manner possible.

and of quiet, retiring ways, who had saved his Borden was two or three years old when her father The house in which these homicides were committed had been occupied by the family for about twenty we hate her; she's a mean, spiteful thing." When a right in sight of the woman who had sunken under

ick if that were so." "'What time do you get your milk!'

"I'm ofraid.' Lizzie continued, 'that the house will be burned down some night. Father has had so much trouble with his men. The other night the born was broken into."
"But that was only boys," said Miss Russell.

"Lizzie continued, saying that she had seen a mo shout the place, who ran away when they signt of each other, and that her father had only

DESCRIPING THE PLANS OF THE BORDEN HOUSE. Mr. Mosty then produced the plans of the house of the Bordens and the neighborhood, and described them plainly to the jury. He spoke of the location of the Kelly, Churchill and Chagnon houses, and called particular attention to the fact that there were three exterior entrances to the premises—the front door, a side door (in the north) leading into a small hading to the cellar. Entering the front door on goes into a hall, from which lead two doors, one to the parlor in the northwest corner, one into the sit-Borden dwelling was originally a double tenement house, and apstairs and downstairs are practically alike. Going upstairs from the front one enters a hallway, out of which are three doors, one into a large closet, for dresses, etc., another leading into the gnest chamber, which is directly over the parlor and corresponds to it in size. Turning on the journey up the stairs, one can look directly into the door of the guest-chamber. The other door leads to

come to a difference of construction. Turning to the left, from the sitting-room, you enter the dining room, on the north, and it is that the door corresponding to the dining room door from the sitting-room is that leading from Emma's

"Mr. Morse returned on Wednesday night. It is Important to show who occupied the house that night, The prisoner came in last that night and fastener the front door, upon which there were three fastenings by complete evidence this will be proved. Bridge came in at the back door and went to bed upstairs, and when these women came in and went to bed every exterior approach was closed. The prisoner slept in her own room that night, and dorse in the guest-chamber. Mr. and Mrs. Eorden slept in their room over the kitchen, and bridget Sulfivan slept in Bridget was first up, we may safely assume, on the proof, that the only plant are noise that night were those we have mentioned. Bridget got her fuel downstairs and built a fire, got the milk at

There was a screen door here, and this P was which

"Lizzie came down, then Mrs. Borden and then Mr. seen by Bridget. She saw Morse only at breakfast with the others. After breakfast the first one to depart was Morse, at 7:45 o'clock, and Mr. Borden let him out and locked the screen door behind him. and ate her breaklast. While she was cating Mr. Borden went up stalrs and Bridget went out in the When she came back, Mr. Borden had evidently gone downtown. Mrs. Borden and Bridget had some talk about washing windows, and the latter was told

"Mrs. Borden disappeared then, and it will appear that she teld the prisoner she was going up stairs to put some pillow-enses on the bed in the spare room. You will be satisfied that this was not far from 9:30 o'clock, and you will be srtisfied that she never left her room alive again, for no living person saw a r alive again except the assa sit. When preparing to wash the windows, Eridget went to the back and saw the prisoner there, and asked her not to lock the door, as she wanted to come in and get water; but she said afterward that she might lock it if she wished, and she would get her water from the barn. The door was left unlocked and the prisoner went into first, then Fridget came to the front of the house, and then to the north side and washed the parlor washing these windows. When she finished she came in locked the door and began washing the inner side of the windows. She had begun her work there when mebody was heard at the front door. Let us find

At 10:25 Mr. Borden was at the store of Mr. Clegg, who fixes the exact time. He left at 10:40 another store for his home, a short distance away. his latch-key to use at the front door. Mrs. Kelly fixes the time, but it will be shown that the clock to castom in that house. He had put his key in, but the door was locked and bolted. He came in and made some talk about opening the door; and the prisoner, from the hall above, made some laughing alove, dead probably more than an hour. The prisoner then came to him, asking him for mail, and pilry. As bridget was washing the windows again, the prisoner got an ironing board and went to work.

was sent to Dr. Bewen's and then to Miss Russell. given to the police at 11:15 o'clock. It could not yard when she heard a grean and went in and found her father dead. She sent Bridget for Dr. Bowen and, falling to get him, sent for Miss Russell; and it must be borne in mind that this was the woman to shom Lizzle had predicted disaster only the night before. Mrs. Churchill came only by accident. Bridget asked: Shall I not go down for Mrs. Borden P 'No,' said the prisoner, 'I am not sure, but I think I we might have obtained from him some accurate in

decimied account she said that she went up there of open the window, at some pears, come leak to the horse, tooked at the fire, found it was low, we down and the waste of the horse of waste for the the theory of the factors, and there are the theory of the factors, tooked at the fire, found it was low, we down and the said to waste for the theory of the father. This day was one of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest was stiffing in its heat. Mullaby west into the bear when he came that he there was the fire the hortest of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest was stiffing in its heat. Mullaby west into the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest days of the summer. The loft of the hortest days the summer. The loft of the hortest days the summer days that the first of the loft of the hortest days the summer days that the loft of the hortest days that the loft of the hortest days the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as there we have the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as there we have the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as there we have the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as there we have the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the treat of the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, there will be testimony as the condition of the holdest, the condition of the holdest, the condition of the holdest, the condition of

These murders were done by some sharp instruone, he said, there were some spots, but it was difficult to say what caused them. Two axes were shown, but laid aste as of no use. Counsel showed the hatchets again and said there was nothing to show that ther had been used. "Upon the day of the murder another weapon was found," Mr. Moody went on, "but little attention was paid to it; a portion of the handle was in it; it was covered with the coarse dust of ashes. On Monday this hatchet was taken away and its enstoly from that fine will be traced. All of the hatchets are rusty, out the rust on the one which had the broken handle is uniform, such as might have been received while tylez on the grass over night. Professor Wood will say that if this broken-handled weapon had had the rest of the handle in it it could have been washed clean; as will tell you the break in the handle was a fresh one.

Here the skulls were produced by Dr. Dolan, Clausel saft that the exact measurement of the blade of the broken-handled hatchet was 3.1-2 inches; the instament which first limb the death wounds of Andr. w. J. Rorden was just 3.1-2 inches wile.

When these hodies were found there photographs of their condition were shown, it was seen that not a thing in the house had been disturbed, no drawers opened and runsaeled, no evidence of a struggle in any form; the assailant had been able to approach each of the victims in broad daylight, and, without a murnur or a struggle, had lid them low. Mrs. horden's face was on the floor, and the right side of the head hacked in pieces. Mr. Borden was found on the sofa in the sitting room. He apparently had passed from life to death without a struggle, and his liend was backed, as was list wifes.

"The Government," continued Mr. Moody, "will prove that there was an unkindly feeling between the prisoner and her step-mother; that she was dwelling on murder and predicting disaster and cataloguing defences; that from the time when Mrs. Borden went ipstairs to the time when when he being there but this prisoner at the bar; that these heigh there but this prisoner at the bar; that these heigh the shown, but laid ast te us of no use. Counsel showed

premises and of the habits of the occupants; that she made contradictory statements as to how she found the bedies; and the jury will be asked to say whether any other reasonable hypothesis exists than that the prisoner at the Lar knows more about this case than she has thus far disclosed."

Counsel closed by saying: "The time for hasty and inexact reasoning is past. We are to be guided from this time forth by the law and the evidence only. I conjure you, gentlemen, to keep your minds in that same open and respectful attitude which you have maintainer to day to the end. When that end comes, after you have heard the evidence on both sides, the arguments of the counsel and the instructions of the Court, God forbid that you should step one step against the law or beyond the evidence. But you make true deliverance of the great issue which has been submitted to you.

MISS BORDEN SHOWS SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION.

MISS BORDEN SHOWS SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION Mr. Moody finished his opening at 10:55, and opening Miss Borden had fallen back in her seat, completely exhausted, and her counsel, Mr. Jennings, ad-ministered relief in the form of smelling salts and

first witness in the person of Thomas Kiernau, a civil engineer. He said in answer to questions: It was 900 feet from the Borden house to City Hall: 1.14 miles from the central police station to the northern station; the City Hall is about 150 feet further from

JURY VIEW THE PREMISES AT FALL RIVER Fall River, Mass., June 6.-The Borden Jury ar at 1:20 o'clock, and were taken at once to the Borden house, having had dinner before their trip. Attorneys Knowlton and Moody, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Jennings. Assistant Marshal Fleet and Lieu-Mr. Jennings. Assistant Marshal Fleet and Lieu tenant Edson controlled a posse of men who had beer of curiosity-seekers. After the jury had examine

COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS BY GRAND MASTER JAMES TES EYEK.

The first session of the 112th communication of the irand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Lodge Room of Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third-st, and Sixth-ave. The communication was opened with prayer, music and songs. Nearly 1,000 Missons were present, representing 726 lodges and

Grand Master James Ten Eyck delivered the annual lodg s, saving: "It does seem that if the lodges would use ordinary care all this trouble would be avoided."

Speaking of foreign relations, he said; "It is with

bridge. The treasurer reported the financial con-dition of the company to be satisfactory. The follow ing directors were elected; John B. Kerr, Louis Windmuller, James T. Woodward, Frederick Potter William H. Ely, W. F. Lunning, John H. Wissner, John Loughran, Charles H. Swan, Daniel N. Lock wood, Willard H. Mase, John C. Adams and William

which said that the surveys for the approaches to the bridge had been finished, and that a model of the bridge was being built. Plans for a six-track rallway bridge and a union station, with forty tracks, are now in the hands of a preminent bridge building company of this city, which is figuring on them. The report deplored the opposition the Bridge bill had met in the United States Senate, where it is now on the table. The bridge officials, however, are confident of its passage at the next session.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST CITY MARSHAL SALMON.

A City Court judgment for \$700 was entered yesterday against John Salmon, as City Marshal, in favor of Schloendorff, Schwabeland & Co. They said that of Schloenderff, Schwalering & Co. They said that on Cetober 31 last they were the owners of a lease-hold interest in the grocery at No. 145 East Nine-tleth-st., and of the stock of groceries therein, valued altogether at \$5,000; that Salmon, as marshal, took possession of and closed up the place and refused to let the plaintiffs in; for this they claim \$2,000 that salmon, as the claim \$2,000 that salmon is his defence declared the base. damages. Salmon, in his defence, declared that he levied on the goods by virtue of two executions against Hubner Brothers, held the goods five hours with the knowledge and consent of the execution with the knowledge and consent of the execution debtors, and that he believed the property belonged to the judgment debtors. The jury gave a verdet of \$650 against Salmon. A motion to set aside the judgment was denied, but a stay of twenty days was granted.

THE PLAYERS' CHARITY.

WORK AND NEEDS OF THE ACTORS FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ANNIVERSARY EX-ERCISES-MR. PALMER'S ADDRESS.

the fund's eleventh anniversary. The business meeting was held at the Madison Square Theatre in the forenoon. As usual only were admitted. The most important business was the election of trustees for three years. The choice fell upon Henry C. Miner, F. F. Mackay, Carl A. Haswin, Eugene J. Pson, Harley Merry, Eugene Tompkins and H. A. Rockwood. Taese do not contwo years yet to serve and seven with one The reports of the secretary and the treasurer also presented. The substance of them is the afternoon exercises.

Palmer's Theatre, in the afternoon. The stage, the lower floor of the house and a part of the first balcony were filled with the members and friends of the fund. Among those on the stage were Louis Aldrich, F. F. Mackay, Harley Merry, Edwin Knowles, A. B. De Freece, Milton Nobles, Chandos Fulton, Joseph Shannon, M. W. Hanley, Alfred Eecks, Alex-ander Herrmann, Tony Pastor, Sydney Rosenfeld, nandez. The programme began with an overture by the bands of Palmer's and the Madison Square theatres, under the direction of Hermann Brode and written for the occasion by Sydney Rosenfeld, the music being by William Furst. A. M. Palmer, the president of the fund, then gave his address, saying

Since the organization of our association, the money is has expended for relief, burials, medicines and hospital charges amounts to the sum of \$203.499 93, while during the same period there has been raised, mainly through the efforts of the members of the dramatic profession, and paid into our treasury, about \$450,000. The number of persons to whom relief has been extended by us during this period is 3,705, and we have given burial to 644. For a long time past I have had to report a steady increase year by year in the number of our beneficiaries. This year the increase is startling. From 501 reported in 1802 the number has leaped to 603 in 1803. In the list appear 541 actors and actresses of the dramatic and

stage manager, 1 dramatist, 37 musicians and singers, magicians, 6 machinists, 4 figurantes, 1 doorman, 4 was robe women, 7 museum performers, 3 ushers, 6 proper men, 1 treasurer, 3 ventriloquists, 3 scenic artists, 2 c tortionists. Our expenditures this year for rollof, buritete, reach the great sum of \$29,603.05, which exce by more than \$6,000 the expenditure in any previous y. The number of physicians doing voluntary and purgratuitous service for the fund is at present thirty-flavor whom fifteen are located in New-York and Brooklyn and twenty in other cities throughout the Union. These

less than our expenditures. Among the donations should be mentioned #1.000 received from Mr. Paderewski, #400 from our good friend, Antonio Terry, and \$1.120 through the sale of a medallion contributed by Mrs. Rachel Macauley.

find some way of providing a larger regular income for the fund, and he gave a detailed explanation of

drd-st. and sixth-ave. The communication was sened with prayer, muste and songs. Nearly 1.000 members of the Order.

Grand Master James Ten Eyck delivered the annual dress. After speaking of the asylum dedicated in the land of the land was somewhat troubled at first by the land the land was somewhat troubled at first by the land land to the land was land to the la

EIGHT MIDWIVES APPEAR IN COURT.

THEY ARE FINED ON THE COMPLAINT OF AN AGENT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRE-VENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

women were arraigned on the complaint of Agent Pringle, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for alleged violations of section 288 of the Penal Code, which says that all lying-in Amelia Wendleman, of No. 334 East Eighty first-st.;
Dering Schroeder, No. 518 East Fifty-sixth st; Eliza-

both Meyer, No. 213 East Fifty-first st.; Friedn Karen, No. 308 East Seventy-eighth-st., and Helene Hoppe, No. 689 Second-ave., were fined \$50 cach. Emms 237 East Fiftieth-st., and Mary Fromberg, No. 228 East Eighty-second-st., against whom similar charges were made, were discharged. The Midwives' Asso-ciation employed counsel for the defence, and paid the tines under protest. The counsel said that the cases would be appealed. The Board of Health refused Ecenses to all these women, and the associa-tion's lawyers will endeavor to find out why the per-

mits were refused.

The prosecutions are the result of a rider to a bill passed in the Legislature last session, which was intended to bring the keepers of maternity homes under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. The society has secured eight convictions within the last two weeks for the same offence.

SHE CONFESSED TO STEALING JEWELRY.

Katie Wetzel, twenty-one years old, a servant em-No. 662 East One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., was taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday and was charged by her employer with the larceny of jewelry valued at \$4,000. Katle has been in Mrs. Maholy's employ since November last. During the last three months a number of articles bave mysteriously disappeared. Among the articles missing are a pale Mrs. Maholy's customers also complained of losing small amounts of money from their purse while being fitted for new dresses. The case was reported to the police, and on Friday Detective Carey arr stee the girl, who made a confession. She seized a bread knife and tried to end her life. The detective suction, where she was locked up. There she again attempted to commit suicide. She injured herself so badly that she was sent to Bellevus Hospital, and was not able to leave there until Monday, when she was taken to Jefferson Market Court.

On Mrs. Maholy's charge of larceny Justice Grady held the girl for trial.

Karl Ludwig, the heir-presumptive of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was coming to New-York and would be here in October. The Archduke, he said, was making a tour of the world, but he was travelling incognito. No official recognition of his presence here by Tammany Hall was therefore expected.